The Petal Paper

VOL. 4, NUMBER 14 — SINGLE COPY TEN CENTS — THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1957

Meets Tonight

OPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL

7:30 P.M.
Community Center

East Side

By P. D.

It is most doubtful that any situation has ever existed to which there wasn't more than met the eye, and with that in mind I seem to recall several cases in which American soilders were tired for "aiding the enemy" or something like that during our police action in Korea.

To what extent and under what conditions Americans "aided the enemy" I haven't the faintest notion. However, one thing comes to my mind which has to do with aid to the enemy here in the United States, and that is the fact, as I see it at any rate, that no one or nothing has offered such aid and comfort to the enemy (The Communists, of course.) as the citizens councils which had their birth here in Mississippi.

If it be true that Communism thrives on turmoil and confusion, then I submit that the citizens councils are the greatest single ally the Communist Party has. The wcc's are, of course, unaware of the possibility, I think. And the reason they are unaware of their aid to the commies is simply because they haven't enough sense to think beyond mid-afternoon of today. A lot of us are like that, it seems.

Oh, well, I doubt seriously that I can solve the problem this week. And anyway, I've got to get my subscription renewal check in the mail to the Daily Worker.

The governmen (Northern government that is, not Southern . . . there's a difference, you know) should be investigated! And there's a good reason.

Last week in my mail I received a letter from a man in the American Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand. The letter had a clipping from the Bangkok Post which told of the Negro churches in Alabama that had been slightly shaken by dynamite blasts. The gentleman wrote as follows: "Ask some of your readers how to answer this question out here." Of course, the thing that stunned me was the fact that he had the nerve to sign as "An American."

Because of the gross ignorance of this person I suggest that the government be investigated. Why should we of the South continue to support a government that hires a person so ignorant that he fails to answer a simple question which might arise from a trivial incident like a blown up church? As we of the South know, the answer is simple. The churches were blown up to let the Negroes know who is boss. It's just that simple. Some of the colored folk here of have been getting some uppity notions, and that presents a threat to our God given right as masters by virtue of our white skin. And as any red-blooded 100% Southernor knows we'll not sit by and be

Congressional Sidelights

By Congressman Wm. Colmer

The Foreign Policy

The House last week by a vote of 355 to 61 approved the President's Middle East Doctrine about which there has been so much discussion.

The resolution has two provisions: 1. It would serve notice on the masters of the Kremlin that if they started any aggression in those Mid-eastern countries, the United States would resist it with armed power if necessary; 2. It provides for economic assistance to those countries.

There was, as might have been expected, a division of opinion among the Congressmen as to the merit of the proposal. It is an issue on which honest minds could well differ.

Personally, we favored the warning of force if necessary, but we were opposed to the economic aid provision. In the Committee on Rules we earnestly endeavored to secure an open rule in order that the two provisions could be separated and the House given an opportunity to express itself by appropriate amendments. However, the Leadership on both the Democratic and Republican side insisted on a closed rule which would permit no amendments and the majority of the Members of the Rules Committee responded to their wishes. Along with 146 other Members we voted against the rule. However, the resolution provides that the 200 million dollars requested for economic aid would be taken from monies already appropriated under the Foreign Aid Program.

On the question of the use of force if necessary to prevent further aggression into these little free countries we entertain

Edward Gamarekian Reports On

The Ugly Battle Of Orangeburg

(The following is reprinted from the January 24th issue of THE REPORTER magazine, to whose editors we are indebted for permission to use it. The Editor.)

Until the summer of 1955, the town of Orangeburg, South Carolina (population 17,600), was a quiet, peaceful place. According to the white townspeople, it was an outstanding example of biracial amity, interracial cooperation, and educational progress.

White Orangeburgers, having always "known" what Negro Orangeburgers wanted, never bothered to discuss the problem of segregation with them. Less than thirty-six miles away, in Summerton, Negroes had been carrying a long-drawn-out legal campaign against segregated schools for the past six years and had won a historic Supreme Court decision, but white Orangeburgers did not see any connection between the situation in Summerton and that in their town.

Then it happened. On July 30, 1955, fifty-seven Negro parents petitioned the district school board "to take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools on a non discriminatory basis." A banner-headline front-page story in the Orangeburg Times Democrat broke the news to white townspeople, who were shocked to discover that some of their Negroes opposed segregation enough to make a formal, legal protest.

According to the paper, "The petition stunned citizens who had taken pride in having pioneered in the equalization of schools and of teachers' salaries, and who were sincerely convinced that they had dealt fairly and intelligently with racial problems . . ."

White Orangeburgers began at once to organize a Citizen's Council, which called a mass meeting at the local ball park. More than three thousand white townspeople came along to hear the town's leading political figures denounce the Supreme Court decision and call for pressure on Negroes disrupting the existing segregation pattern.

quietly. Incensed by the action taken against the petitioners, they retaliated, whereever possible, with the only weapon they had — the boycott.

When the mayor cut off the supply of Cokes, bread, and ice cream to the three grocers, Negroes stopped using the products of his companies. When the Coble Dairy cut off the supply of milk to the families of petitioners, they stopped buying Coble's milk and other dairy products. When Becker's, one of the better women's apparel shops, told a petitioner she would have to settle her account at once, Negro women began to trade elsewhere. Some started to shop in Columbia, forty-one miles away. Some began to order by mail.

Before long, boycott lists began to appear. The first one listed six products but was not distributed in large numbers. The second one listed nineteen. The third list appeared everywhere. It listed twenty-three names under the heading DON'T PATRONIZE THESE FIRMS — nine products and distributors, two building-supply companies, two clothing stores, two grocers, two drugstores, a dairy, an auto agency, a TV dealer, a theater, a laundry, and a five-and-ten.

Many townspeople, white and Negro, wondered how the boycott lists were drawn up, for some merchants very active in the Citizens' Council were left out. Local Negro leaders agreed but said, "We couldn't boycott the whole town. We listed the first, the worst, and the most vulnerable."

More than half of the population of Orangeburg being Negro, the boycott was damaging. One grocer went out of business, the laundry closed its pickup station in the Negro section, and sales dropped off sharply. The Citizens' Council claimed that white people rallied to the support of those on the boycott list, but this support was not enough to offset the loss.

Nutrition Projects Are Sponsored By Health Department For Negro Schools

Nutrition educational projects have been sponsored by the W. H. Jones School Health Council. A recent survey of the eating habits of the school children revealed the need for such a program. At the first meeting of this school semester two elementary schools, Third Ward and Sixteenth Section presented health plays.

The members of the 6th grade class of 16th Section Elementary School, presented a health playlet entitled "JOHNNY WAKE UP". This was designed to show the importance of the proper amount of rest and diet for growing children and also the part that sunshine, exercise and water along with the Basic Seven Food Groups play in the development of healthy boys and girls.

Johnny is a boy who has spent late hours at night looking at the television. The result is that he doesn't want to go to school the next morning nor does he want breakfast.

Children in the playlet were—Johnny—Tommy Williams; T. V. Voice—Eddie Mix; Sunshine — Ellen Marie Pullum; Outdoor Exercise—James Womback; Meat —Barry Moye. The Basic Seven Food Representatives were — Willie Eugene Williams, Hattie Mae Phillips, Josie A. Barnett, Gwendolyn John; Wayne B. Williams and Lena McCree. Thames; Melvin Lamar; Carrie

Introduction of the play was given by Eunice Palmer and drawings were made by Essie Massey. Sixth grade classroom teachers are Inez Lee and Theresa McGowan. L. M. Burney is principal of the school.

Third Ward, 6th Grade students presented—"Better Breakfasts Make Better Days". Participating in the play were—Announcer—Kenneth Oatis; Librarian—Brenda Fells; Doctor—Edgar Johnson; Nurse — Mary Overstreet; Grocer—Clarence Hinton

Colonel Patton Explains Draft At High School

At the request of Professor John A. Johnson, Principal of East Forrest School at Petal, Colonel J. W. Patton, Jr., State Director of Selective Service System, Mississippi State Headquarters, Jackson, spoke to the high school boys in that school on February 6, 1957, on the subject of how the Selective Service law will affect the high school student of today.

In his talk Colonel Patton clearly brought out that when Congress passed this Act, they specifically authorized the deferment of high school students until they graduate or until they reach twenty years of age, whichever is sooner, so long as they satisfactorily pursue their course of instruction at high school, and urged all boys to finish high school.

Colonel Patton also stated that every student who wished to go to college was entitled to certain deferments, provided he made the required scholastic standing.

He stressed the requirements of every young man registering when he reaches age eighteen and rought out the fact that if he failed to do tis he was subject to immediate induction, or else to fine or imprisonment, or both.

Colonel Patton explained the reserve program where a young man may go into the Reserve or National Guard before he is eighteen and one-half years of age and fulfill his service obligation in this way.

In conclusion he stressed the importance of making decision on whether he wants to take advantage of the Reserve or National Guard before he is eighteen

Southern . . . there's a difference, you know) should be investigated! And there's a good reason.

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Because of the gross ignorance of this person I suggest that the government be investigated. Why should we of the South continue to support a government that hires a person so ignorant that he fails to answer a simple question which might arise from a trivial incident like a blown up church? As we of the South know, the answer is simple. The churches were blown up to let the Negroes know who is boss. It's just that simple. Some of the colored folk here of have been getting some uppity notions, and that presents a threat to our God given right as masters by virtue of our white skin. And as any red-blooded, 100% Southerner knows we'll not sit by and be threatened by the second-class citizens. As a matter of fact, I think everyone north of the Mason and Dixon Line should be investigated!

And while on the subject of that which is North, I will report briefly on a trip from which I returned last Friday. (My aim is not to convey to you the fact that to undertake such a trip was the epitome of bravery, which, of course, it was, but to record for other Southerners a few facts which I hope will prove helpful.)

Well, as it came to pass, the boll weevil was under control last year and the cotton crop was good, and mine having been ginned and subsidized I found myself with nothing to do. I decided, as a matter of self education, to go to New York, having heard quite a bit about it and having seen integrated TV shows from there. Well, I hid my horses from them damyankees, packed by suitcase, and got on a Southern airplane and arrived there Monday morning of last week.

I am pleased to report that only one Negro was on the same plane with me . . . but it was okey because he sat in the back. However, he got on in Atlanta, and I do suggest that Governor Griffin and Hermmmm look into the matter.

After getting settled, my first stop was to visit Roy Wilkins. I thought it fitting that I tell him a thing or two about the way his outfit was getting a bunch of our happy and satisfied darkies into trouble here in the Southland. Knowing full well that I was doing him a favor, I suggested that his firm pay my expenses. I must say, and with sorrow, that some folks are so ungrateful! As matters now stand I will submit my expenses to the wcc's of Mississippi, Inc., because I have considerable information that would be useful to them.

Just one example, I was out at Columbia University and actually saw a Negro man and a white girl sitting at a soda fountain together comparing notes on an examination they seemed to be preparing for. It was obvious that they were actually in the same class! My heart bled for that girl . . . and if I had posessed any knowledge of Northern history I'd have offered my help to her. It was a sad sight.

But I have so much information which will help any Southerners who are brave, or foolish, enough to go up North. I am unable to impress on you the tragedy of the way of life I saw those people living . . . and right under our very noses . . . no wonder that they are called by those of us in the South "Damnyankees", and rightly so, too. I wish it were possible for our Southern States to make funds available to rescue them before it's too late. My heart bleads.

Oh, the frightful things I saw are too many to relate in this one piece. I departed with a feeling of doom, resulting from the things I saw those Northern people doing while up there.

I'll never forget the return to Jackson. The plane landed and I walked into the terminal, and out front I heard a radio playing and I approached it with great

(Continued On Page 2)

warning of force if necessary, but we were opposed to the economic aid provision. In the Committee on Rules we earnestly endeavored to secure an open rule in order that the two provisions could be separated and the House given an opportunity to express itself by appropriate amendments. However, the Leadership on both the Democratic and Republican side insisted on a closed rule which would permit no amendments and the majority of the Members of the Rules Committee responded to their wishes. Along with 146 other Members we voted against the rule. However, the resolution provides that the 200 million dollars requested for economic aid would be taken from monies already appropriated under the Foreign Aid Program.

On the question of the use of force if necessary to prevent further aggression into these little free countries we entertain no substantial misgivings. In fact, ever since World War I, we have advocated a firm policy in dealing with Russia. In our judgement, too long have we followed the Chamberlain-like appeasement policy in dealing with the Kremlin masters: Too long have we, the richest and most powerful Nation in the World, suffered the grossest type of indignities in an effort to appease the Communist leaders. Our vehicles have been stopped have been ccircumscribed in their sailings on the high seas. Our vehicles have been stopped and searched on the international highways. Our aircraft have been shot down from the free airways. Our soldiers and citizens have been seized and incarcerated in the vilest dungeons while undergoing mental torture worse than the Spanish inquisition and held for ransom.

As we pointed out to the House, we have emphasized in speeches on the floor of the House and elsewhere for the past decade our conviction that the Russian masters want neither war nor peace. They are still following the Lenin doctrine of trying to destroy our economy and then take over this country as they have taken over others through infilration and false promises to the resulting hungry bellies. Again, as we have often pointed out, Russia has backed up every time her hand was called.

So far as the use of armed forces is concerned, it is generally agreed that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of our Military forces and as the authority responsible for our foreign policy under the Constitution, already has that power. What he was asking was that the Congress, as the representatives of the people, join him in the pronouncement of the doctrines so that the Kremlin bosses would know that America was united ehind him.

As we told the House, in our judgment the Congress could not afford not to back him in the doctrine that he had already announced as the policy of this country. To fail to do so would be an open invitation to the Russians to move in on these helpless countries and draw them, too, in ehind the Iron Curtain. Finally, in our judgment, this will prove to be a detergent to war and to further Russian aggression just as the Formosan resolution last year prevented the Communists from taking over Formosa.

school board "to take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools on a non discriminatory basis." A banner-headline front-page story in the Orangeburg Times Democrat broke the news to white townspeople, who were shocked to discover that some of their Negroes opposed segregation enough to make a formal, legal protest.

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White Orangeburgers began at once to organize a Citizen's Council, which called a mass meeting at the local ball park. More than three thousand white townspeople came along to hear the town's leading political figures denounce the Supreme Court decision and call for pressure on Negroes disrupting the existing segregation pattern.

Elected permanent chairman of the Citizens' Council at this meeting was W. T. C. Bates, a local insurance agent and chairman of the county Republican unit. Most of the people there joined the Council that night. Under the leadership of Bates and Mayor R. H. Jennings, Jr., reprisals against the Negro petitioners, members of their families, and members of the local N.A.A.C.P. began.

Those who worked for white employers were fired. Those who rented from white landlords were evicted. Those who bought from white merchants and suppliers were denied further credit and asked to settle outstanding accounts at once. Some were no longer able to buy in some places even for cash.

Mayor Jennings, who was the president of the Orangeburg Coca-Cola Bottling Company, the Palmetto Baking Company, and the Orangeburg Ice & Fuel Company, cut off the supply of Cokes, bread, and ice cream to three Negro grocers and a gas station owner who signed the petition. The Coble Dairy stopped the delivery of milk to these grocers and to all the petitioners on its home delivery routes. The owner of a taxi company was threatened with the loss of his Western Union delivery contract and his drivers were harassed by the local police. A Shell service-station operator was forced out of business by the owner-distributor.

Petitioners were refused new insurance polices. Immediate payment was demanded on loans and mortgages where agreements were oral or loosely drawn. Banks, loan companies, and individual lenders refused to give any further financial assistance. Teachers related to petitioners were threatened with the loss of their jobs when their contracts expired at the end of the school year. A few of the petitioners receiving welfare aid were told it would be cut off.

When the news got out that the Citizens' Council was offering $10,000 for the local N.A.A.C.P. membership list, the N.A.A.C.P. burned all its records. Anonymous threats were made against N.A.A.C.P. leaders by letter and telephone. Although the Citizens' Council spoke out frequently against the use of force and violence during this time, it continued to create an atmosphere of hostility in which violence and terror seemed logical to some.

By the middle of October, more than thirty Negroes had lost their jobs and twelve Negro businesses had been affected.

The Boycott Lists

Negro Orangeburgers did not sit back

THESE FIRMS — nine products and distributors, two building-supply companies, two clothing stores, two grocers, two drugstores, a dairy, an auto agency, a TV dealer, a theater, a laundry, and a five-and-ten.

Many townspeople, white and Negro, wondered how the boycott lists were drawn up, for some merchants very active in the Citizens' Council were left out. Local Negro leaders agreed but said, "We couldn't boycott the whole town. We listed the first, the worst, and the most vulnerable."

More than half of the population of Orangeburg being Negro, the boycott was damaging. One grocer went out of business, the laundry closed its pickup station in the Negro section, and sales dropped off sharply. The Citizens' Council claimed that white people rallied to the support of those on the boycott list, but this support was not enough to offset the loss.

'This Is No Time for Prayer'

Some merchants, to counter what they saw as a "divide and conquer" tactic, closed ranks with those being boycotted. Nine building-supply companies joined the two on the boycott list issuing a statement saying, " . . . we jointly and unanimously go on record as supporters of the Citizens' Council, that there will be no misunderstanding on the part of an cyitizens in this community . . ." Pepsi-Cola, Royal Crown, and Dr. Pepper joined hands with Coca-Cola and refused to sell to petitioners. Southern Bread and the Claussen Bakery co-operated with the Palmetto Baking Company in cutting off the supply of bread. The West End Dairy joined Coble in refusing milk deliveries to the Negro grocers who signed the petition.

At this point, a state of excitement had been reached in Orangeburg that can only be described as near hysteria. Merchants who co-operated with the Citizens' Council were boycotted by the Negroes. A few who refused to co-operate or who tried to remain neutral because they had a large number of Negro customers were boycotted by the white people.

During all this, a Negro minister suggested to the white ministerial alliance that Negro and white ministers meet and pray together as a first step toward reducing the tension. The alliance replied, "This is not the time."

A Sad Tale for Winter

The withdrawl of petitioners after the reprisals began was a worrisome problem for the N.A.A.C.P. Each withdrawal was headlined in the local press. In October, 1955, the N.A.A.C.P. called a meeting of all the remaining petitioners and asked those who were vulnerable in any way to withdraw voluntarily. Several did so, including the grocers, those with large families, the school teachers, and those with teachers in their families. After this meeting, only twenty-six of the original fifty-seven petitioners remained, but this more stabilized the situation. From that day to this, only one petitioner has removed his name.

The fall and winter of 1955 was a difficult time for the petitioners in Orangeburg and those nearby Elloree and Summerton, where similar reprisals were taking place. Local N.A.A.C.P. branches gave whatever assistance they could in locating accommodations for those evicted. The Negro-owned Victory Savings Bank in Columbia made loans and picked up some of the loans and

(Continued On Page 2)

factoritly pursue their course of instruction at high school, and urged all boys to finish high school.

Colonel Patton also stated that every student who wished to go to college was entitled to certain deferments, provided he made the required scholastic standing.

He stressed the requirements of every young man registering when he reaches age eighteen and rought out the fact that if he failed to do tis he was subject to immediate induction, or else to fine or imprisonment, or both.

Colonel Patton explained the reserve program where a young man may go into the Reserve or National Guard before he is eighteen and one-half years of age and fulfill his service obligation in this way.

In conclusion he stressed the importance of making decision on whether he wants to take advantage of the Reserve or National Guard before he is eighteen and one-half years of age.

Colonel Patton paid especial tribute to the local board composed of puublic-spirited citizens serving with compensation, namely, Messrs. C. N. Yelverton, William U. Sigler, and James Finch, and to the Clerk, Mrs. Elsie F. Batson, who are rendering a patriotic service in our national defense program. He stated that this board wished to assist every registrant in every way they can and advised all registrants to keep in close touch with tihs board at all times, keeping their own status current. He told them the local board members or clerk would be glad to answer any questions they might have.

Legion TV Show Set

Jack Pace, State Commander of the Aemerican Legion, announced today that the third in a series of American Legion sponsored television shows on February 14th at 6:30 p.m. would feature the Legion's Boys' State program.

This live telecast, entitled "The American Legion Speaks," appears on alternate Thursdays over WLBT over Channel 3 out of Jackson.

Pace said that several outstanding Legion leaders would be featured on this program, including 9th District Commander Lucien Kidd of Bay St. Louis, 2nd District Commander Cecil Brower of Coffeeville, and 5th District Commander Albert S. Johnston of Carthage.

Charles E. Lewis of Meridan, and John Virden of Raymond, Co-Directors of Boys' State, will interview Boys' State Governor Jim Yelverton of Hattiesburg and Lt. Governor Con Maloney of Jackson.

This telecast is presented by the Legion every other week in order to better acquaint the people of Mississippi with the programs of the Legion and with the services rendered through the various local posts of the Legion.

The next in this series of TV shows will be seen at 6:30 on February 28th and will be built around the Legion's "Go to Church - Back to God" program, and will feature Legion Chaplain Frank Osborne of Greenwood, along with other ministers of all faiths from different communities in the State.

For information on the various Legion programs and activities write The American Legion, Box 688, Jackson, Mississippi.

breakfast.

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Third Ward, 6th Grade students presented—"Better Breakfasts Make Better Days". Participating in the play were—Announcer—Kenneth Oatis; Librarian—Brenda Fells; Doctor—Edgar Johnson; Nurse — Mary Overstreet; Grocer—Clarence Hinton and [illegible] Nathaniel art, Gracie Hawthorne, Helen Crawford, Francenne Woodson and Arthur Turner. The 6th grade teacher is Priscilla Ratliff and P. C. Bailey is principal.

The Nutrition Committee of the Council is Gloria Bryant, Home Economics Teacher, Royal Street High School, Chairman; Annie Mae James, PTA Representative and R.. L. Lewis, Classroom teacher representative and Mae N. Millian, lunch room representative. Recommendations for an intergrated program from first grade to seniors was presented and accepted by the Council.

Plans were made for educational projects on dental health. The Negro Dental Hygienist Cleo Redd, State Board of Health will come to Forrest County in April. The program will be coordinated by the Forrest County Health Department.

Health Department. The chairman of the Council, Rhoda Tedemy, appointed a nominating committee of P. C. Bailey, Thersea McGowan, C. E. Roy and R. L. Lewis.

The next council meeting is March 27, at 2:00 P.M. East 6th Street Community Center.

Local Classes Hear Lectures By Telephone Men

The Petal High School Senior Girls Commercial Class heard a combination talk and lecture demonstration by Telephone Company representatives Friday.

As a part of their preparation to take their place in the business world, the class is studying the operation of telephone switchoards. At the request of their instructor, Miss Betty Parish, Mr. R. T. Alliston, Central Office Foreman at Southern Bell, and Mr. Ott Brockman, Telepohne Company Supervisor, were invited to be guest instructors. Mr. Alliston explained the technical operation of the various types of switchboards and gave the class a working demonstration of a switchboard operator's equipment. Mr. Brockman, with the aid of a voice recorder, presented the basic rules of voice training and telephone courtesy which are all important to a switchboard operator.

The program was thoroughly enjoyed by the class and school officials expressed their appreciation to Southern Bell for their cooperation.

Orangeburg . . .

mortgages that were called, but it lacked sufficient available funds to meet the need adequately.

A call for aid went out to the nation through the N.A.A.C.P. and the Negro press. The national office of the N.A.A.C.P. deposited $20,000 in the Victory Savings Bank and earmarked it "for victims of economic pressure." A sum of $10,000 was deposited by the Prince Hall Masons, $6,000 by a Catholic church, $5,000 by the National Council of Churches, and $5,000 by the Congregational Churches.

Other appeals by magazines, newspapers, mail campaigns, radio, and individuals brought additional contributions of food, money, and clothing. A ministerial alliance in Philadelphia sent $1,800 and three tons of food, Several carloads of food were sent by the National Committee for the Rural Schools, whose chairman is J. Waties Waring, the former South Carolina judge who ruled out the white primary in the state. The Mayor of Youngstown, Ohio, proclaimed Sunday, December 18, as "Supplies to Aid Negroes in Dixie Day."

The aid was sufficient to take care of the immediate need.

The Whites' Christmas

During November and December, 1955, the Citizens' Council in Orangeburg tried to tighten the vise on the remaining twenty-six petitioners but had no success. Once the impact of the initial reprisals had been absorbed by these twenty-six and their families, they could not be pressured much further. They had found jobs, homes, loans, and sources of supply beyond the reach of the Citizens' Council, and the few things they could not get they learned to do without.

During this same period, the white merchants who had co-operated so wholeheartedly with the Citizens' Council began to chafe under the pressure of the boycotting Negroes on one side and a zealous Council on the other. The merchants on the boycott list began to worry when, as Christmas approached, the boycott continued unabated.

On January 5, 1956, President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message, proposed an investigation of the Citizens' Council. The next day, Governor Timmerman of South Carolina, in his message to the legislature, denounced the Citizens' Council. Two days later, Governor Timmerman appointed a committee to investigate the Citizens' Council. The committee was headed by Solicitor Thomas P. Pope of Orangeburg.

The committee began its investigation at the time the students at State College staged their walkout. W. T. C. Bates, chairman of the Citizens' Council, suddenly resigned. The reasons he gave were poor health and the press of business, but other reasons were heard on the street corner. A Chamber of Commerce official said that Bates had become too dictatorial and that the merchants and suppliers who were feeling the sting of the boycott resented his pressure and interference. A Negro high in the state's Negro Republican organization said that the organization had refused to support the Republican candidates in the November election unless Bates, head of the Orangeburg Republican unit, stopped the reprisals against the Negroes in Orangeburg.

The resignation of Bates took some of the pressure off the merchants and suppliers who were anxious to win back the Negro trade they had lost, but they proceeded cautiously, for the Citizens' Council was still functioning. Some of them quietly made it known to N.A.A.C.P. leaders that they would again open accounts for petitioners. The local radio station, WTND, began to ask its listeners not to shop in Columbia but at home. The Times Democrat stopped its editorial attacks against local N.A.A.C.P. leaders.

A new crisis threatened to develop when it appeared that many of the town's Negro schoolteachers would be fired as a result of the new state law barring N.A.A.C.P. members from public employment. To avoid a new flare-up, the teachers were required only to sign statements saying they would obey the laws of the state. There were no investigations or questions about N.A.A.C.P. membership.

To promote good will, the white townspeople included the Sunlight Club in the list of agencies that benefited from the town's first United Fund Drive. The Sunlight Club is a private Negro welfare organization headed by the vice-president of the N.A.A.C.P. branch. Few if any white people contributed to its individual fund-raising drive in 1955.

Leaders of the local N.A.A.C.P. have repeadly anounced their readiness to meet with white community leaders to discuss ways and means of establishing better race relations but have been ignored. A group of them arranged a meeting a few months ago with the mayor, the city adminstrator, and the two town councilmen and proposed that a biracial committee be set up to study

East Side . . .

pleasure . . . Elvis was singing "Hound Dog." I knew I was home . . . back to the land of Baby Doll.

Much ado about Mr. Wagner, Mr. Eisenhower, and Mr. Saud in the national press of late. As you know, Mr. Eisenhower was upset because Mr. Wagner didn't fling a wing-ding welcome for Mr. Saud upon his arrival in the United States. As to the political implications and the social nicities, I am not too concerned. But it is my opinion, having just returned from New York, that Mr. Wagner did a great favor for Mr. Saud. For no matter how well planned a welcome might have been, one cab driver would have managed to run over Mr. Saud, and possibly even Mr. Wagner. A New York cab driver is a member of a breed apart!

Last year about this time I came down with an ulcer. By doing what I was told I got it healed. I have learned to recognize when I'm getting tense, and can manage to relax. On the way up, I didn't see the ground from 10:30 p.m. until 2:30 a.m., and when we landed in Newark the ceiling must have been all of 25 feet. I was a little tense, to say the least. But that tenseness was nothing compared to that which I felt after about my third trip in a New York cab.

In my own way I struck back . . . and saved money at the same time. One morning I took a cab from the Taft Hotel to a number on Fifth Avenue some 40 blocks away. Upon arriving, I paid the driver. In addition to the change I had for the fare, I had two cents. In getting out of the cab, I heard the driver say, "Hey, buddy, we work on tips up here." Not believing my ears, I asked him to repeat it, and he had the nerve to do so. To him I gave the two cents, saying, " And you should be so lucky."

It really isn't that I'm all that tight, but I want to tell you one thing . . . in that town you can break a dollar bill and if you aren't careful it'll be gone before dark!

THE WORLD OF NATURE

by
John M. Frazier, Conservationist
Mississippi Southern College

Rabies In Animals And Man

Rabies, also known in man as hydrophobia, has been one of the scourges of the human race since the dawn of written history. It was on of the dreaded diseases of our civilization until about 18080 when the great scientist and benefactor, Louis Pasteur, developed a preventive treatment.

It swept over Europe in waves killing many people before Pasteur's discovery. The inhabitants were frightened out of their wits at times because of the prevalance of the disease and the high stance local governments put bounties on the heads of foxes. This is one of the best means of eliminating the disease among animals.

While the western states seem to suffer greatest financial loss from rabies epizootics, all states are subject to them. During 1956, Ohio reported 220 cases of rabies among animals. In 1953, it had 116 cases, increasing to 161 in 1954 and to 168 in 1955.

Another state reported the loss of 27 steers from on feed lot caused by the bites of a rabid coyote. The report of cases of rabies

1. Washing dinner dishes electrically for a family of five

2. Sawing a dozen pieces of lumber with a portable electric saw

3. Cleaning a large living-room rug with an electric vacuum cleaner

4. Laundering about 8 pounds of clothes in an automatic electric washer

Can you match each of these jobs with the price of ELECTRICITY to do them?

1/3¢ 1/6¢ 1/8¢ 1/2¢

No matter how you figure it, the cost of doing jobs electrically is *low*—the savings in time and work, *high*. Keeping electricity the biggest bargain in your family budget is our constant aim.

Answer: If you matched the dishwasher with 1/2¢, the saw with 1/8¢, the vacuum cleaner with 1/6¢ and the clothes washer with 1/3¢—you were correct. These are average prices for homes served by this company.

REDDY HELPS YOU

MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY

SERVING HOME FARM AND FACTORY

Citizens' Council in Orangeburg tried to tighten the vise on the remaining twenty-six petitioners but had no success. Once the impact of the initial reprisals had been absorbed by these twenty-six and their families, they could not be pressured much further. They had found jobs, homes, loans, and sources of supply beyond the reach of the Citizens' Council, and the few things they could not get they learned to do without.

During this same period, the white merchants who had co-operated so wholeheartedly with the Citizens' Council began to chafe under the pressure of the boycotting Negroes on one side and a zealous Council on the other. The merchants on the boycott list began to worry when, as Christmas approached, the boycott continued unabated.

On January 5, 1956, President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message, proposed an investigation of the Citizens' Councils and similar organizations: "It is disturbing that in some localities, allegations persist that Negro citizens are being deprived of their right to vote and are likewise being subjected to unwarranted economic pressure. I recommend that the substance of these charges be throughly examined by a bipartisan commission created by Congress."

South Carolina's two U.S. Senators and six Representatives rallied to the support of the Councils. They charged the President with "vote-getting, meddling, political hythepocrisy and over-stepping." One said, "If such an investigation revealed there are reprisals, what could the government do about it? It's none of their business."

The Students Rise and Fall

In the early months of 1956, the state legislature adopted a series of pro-segregation and anti-N.A.A.C.P. measures. One, introduced by Representative Hughes of Orangeburg, called for the investigation of N.A.A.C.P. activities on the State College campus that Hughes had threatened when the students gave their support to the town boycott. Students and faculty alike protested, passed resolutions, signed petitions, and held meetings. A short time later, Governor George B. Timmerman, Jr., ordered the State Law Enforcement Division to place the State College campus under surveillance because of "expected trouble from subversive elements." The student council called for a walkout in protest and the twelve hundred undergraduates quit their classes. Demonstrations were held on the campus during which Timmerman, Hughes, and the college president were hanged in effigy.

After four days, the students, with the promise of a discussion of their grievances on the one hand and the threat of expulsion on the other, returned to their classes. The promise was forgotten and the student council president was expelled. At the end of the school year in June, 1956,fifteen more students were expelled and five faculty members dismissed for their role in the boycott and walkout.

These moves broke the back of the student movement. When the legislative committee appointed to investigate N.A.A.C.P. activities on the campus began its task, it was assured by the president there was nothing left to investigate. The committee made a tour of the campus, held a perfunctory one-day hearing, and went home.

The Abatement of Mr. Bates

The battle of Orangeburg reached a turning point during the spring of 1956, about

ly to sign statements saying they would obey the laws of the state. There were no investigations or questions about N.A.A.C.P. membership.

To promote good will, the white townspeople included the Sunlight Club in the list of agencies that benefited from the town's first United Fund Drive. The Sunlight Club is a private Negro welfare organization headed by the vice-president of the N.A.A.C.P. branch. Few if any white people contributed to its individual fund-raising drive in 1955.

Leaders of the local N.A.A.C.P. have repeadly anounced their readiness to meet with white community leaders to discuss ways and means of establishing better race relations but have been ignored. A group of them arranged a meeting a few months ago with the mayor, the city adminstrator, and the two town councilmen and proposed that a biracial committee be set up to study local problems. The mayor agreed to set up such a committee but has made no move so far.

When the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Fellowship of Reconciliation tried to organize local interracial groups to work on the town's problems, they too had no success. The few white people who might become interested under more favorable circumstances still fear the Citizens' Council and feel that "this is not the time."

Nobody Wants a Boycott, But . . .

While many of the white townspeople were anxious to end the boycott, some have shown no disposition to end reprisals against which the Negroes cannot retaliate. The petitioners still cannot get loans or financing from the local banks. No effort has been made to reinstate the students and faculty members dismissed from State College, and student activities on the campus are still restricted. Nevertheless, the reprisals have almost stopped and the boycott is gradually diminishing.

The basic controversy remains unresolved Neither side is willing to compromise on the question of school segregation. The white people are determined not to desegregate and threaten to close the schools if the courts order it. The Negro people will not accept anything less. They have won important court decisions and see the segregation walls crumbling in the border states.

The one thing most white and Negro people do agree on, at this point, is that reprisals and counter-boycotts are not the way to solve the problem. Yet what other way is there in Orangeburg? If, at some date in the near future, it appears that a Negro child might step into a white schoolroom, who can say that the reprisals will not begin anew, leaving the Negroes with no alternative but another boycott?

However, the use of the large-scale boycott is not likely to spread in the future for at least two reasons. First, many ingredients are necessary and it is seldom that all are present in sufficient quantity in one place at one time. Second, Negro leaders are putting most of their time and energy into legal action, which they find more effective and more useful. To them, the boycott is a less satisfactory device and has limited advantages.

This does not mean, however, that the boycott will not be used when it seems necessary and useful. People looking for ways of maintaining segregation in their home towns would do well to ponder what happened in Orangeburg.

lar bill and if you aren't careful it'll be gone before dark!

THE WORLD OF NATURE

by
John M. Frazier, Conservationist
Mississippi Southern College

Rabies In Animals And Man

Rabies, also known in man as hydrophobia, has been one of the scourges of the human race since the dawn of written history. It was on of the dreaded diseases of our civilization until about 18080 when the great scientist and benefactor, Louis Pasteur, developed a preventive treatment.

It swept over Europe in waves killing many people before Pasteur's discovery. The inhabitants were frightened out of their wits at times because of the prevalance of the disease and the high mortality rate. There seems to be no record of either man or beast having recovered from rabies after coming down with it. This is why it is so important to avoid infection, or if infected, to take preventive treatment at once.

The Reservior

The chief source of the virus which causes rabies in man and livestock is doge and thier near relatives, the wolves and coyotes. About 90 per cent of the infections in man come from this source, especially dogs. There are mtny other wamr blooded animals that carry thie disease and presumably it could be spread from any of them to man.

One of the latest fatal cases reported was an elderly woman who had been bitten by a cat seven weeks before the onset of the disease. Other animals used for house pets are susceptible and may cause a case in man.

Among animals used as pets are rabits, white rats, white mice. foxes, skungs (when the musk glands are removed are known as sachet kittens), monkeys, squirrels, hares, raccoons and pigeons.

Most of the species of farm animals have been known to be infected with, and die of rabies. Among susceptible livestock are cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, hogs and camels. It is probably that in regions where other animals are domesticated that they are subject ao infection.

Wildlife found in this country and abroad known to have rabies includes wolves, foxes, coyotes, skunts, deer, antelopes, bears elks, squirrels, rabbits, hares, rats mice, woodchucks or groundhogs, bats, weasels, gophers, raccons, badgers and porcupines in the United States. Known forms outside this country include monkeys, mongooses, hyehas, jackals, marmots and probably many other species.

Among the birds that have been afflicted with rabies are chickens, pigons, hawks, owls and storks. It is probably that thse lists could be greatly extended.

Epizootics

Epizootics are wide spread diseases amon gthe lower animals on the order of an epidemic among people. hese are fairly common with certain diseases among some animals. Rabies epizootics have been known to cause considerable loss to the livestock induTstry at variius times and places.

This has been close home to us when only a few years ago the foxes were so heavily infected that they became a menace not only to the livestock industry in the states along the Gulf but to human life as well. In this instance local governments put bounties on the heads of foxes. This is one of the best means of eliminating the disease among animals.

While the western states seem to suffer greatest financial loss from rabies epizootics, all states are subject to them. During 1956, Ohio reported 220 cases of rabies among animals. In 1953, it had 116 cases, increasing to 161 in 1954 and to 168 in 1955.

Another state reported the loss of 27 steers from on feed lot caused by the bites of a rabid coyote.

he report of cases of rabies among bats seem to appear with

(Continued on Page 3)

1/3¢ 1/6¢ 1/8¢ 1/2¢

No matter how you figure it, the cost of doing jobs electrically is *low*—the savings in time and work, *high*. Keeping electricity the biggest bargain in your family budget is our constant aim.

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SERVING HOME FARM AND FACTORY
MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY

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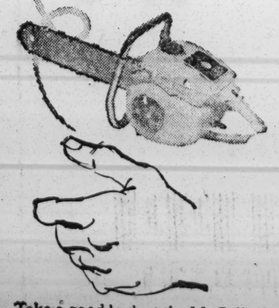
Light Touch IN PRICE NEW McCULLOCH DIRECT-DRIVE D-44



Take a good look at the McCulloch

WJTV
Channel 12 -- Jackson

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15—
6:00—News - Sports
6:15—Douglas Edwards
6:30—My Friend Flica
7:00—Ozark Jubilee
7:30—Playhouse of Stars
8:00—Undercurrent
8:30—Amazing Dunninger
9:00—West Point
9:30—Zane Gray
10:00—Broken Arrow
10:30—Reddy Kilowatt
10:35—Late News

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Radio, Heater, Overdrive, Exceptionally Clean . . . One Owner

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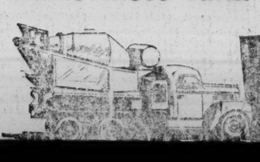


10:45—Potpourri
11:00—Starlight Theater

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16—
6:00—Strange World
7:00—Oh, Susanna
7:30—Hey Jennie
8:00—Crossroads
8:30—Ozzie & Harriet
9:00—Jackie Gleason
10:00—Lawrence Welk
11:00—Oral Roberts

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17—
6:00—Lassie
6:30—Private Secretary
7:30—Alfred Hitchcock
8:00—$64,000 Challenge
8:30—Man Called X
9:00—Ed Sullivan Show
11:00—Jeffery Jones

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18—
6:00—News-Sports
6:15—Douglas Edwards
6:30—Voice of Firestone
7:00—I Love Lucy
7:30—December Bride
8:00—Count of Monte Cristo
8:30—Ole Miss Highlights
9:00—Burns and Allen
9:30—Talent Scouts
10:00—Wyatt Earp
10:30—Reddy Kilowatt
10:35—Late News
10:45—TV Wrestling
11:15—Inner Sanctum

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19—
6:00—News-Sports
6:15—Douglas Edwards
6:30—The Whistler
6:45—Name That Time
7:00—Herb Shriner

The Petal Paper

Entered as second class matter April 3, 1954, at the Post Office at Petal, Mississippi, under Act of March 3, 1879.

TELEPHONE DIAL 4-6613
P. D. EAST ..... Editor

SUBSCRIPTIONS
PER YEAR $3.00

7:30—Rosemary Clooney
8:00—$64,000 Question
8:30—I Let Three Lives
9:00—Never Get Rich
9:30—Dangerous
10:00—Cavalcade Theatre
10:30—Reddy Kilowatt
10:35—Late News
10:45—Potpourri
11:00—Late Show

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20—
6:00—News-Sports
6:15—Douglas Edwards
6:30—Science—Fiction
7:00—The Millionaire
7:30—I've Got a Secret
8:00—Wednesday Nights Fights
9:00—Godfrey Show
10:00—Ford Theater
10:30—Reddy Kilowatt
10:35—Late News
10:45—Studio Wrestling
11:15—The Falcon

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21—
6:00—News-Sports
6:15—Douglas Edwards
6:30—Superman
7:00—Robin Hood
7:30—Disneyland
8:30—Amos and Andy
9:00—Bob Cummings
9:30—Climax
10:30—Reddy Kilowatt
10:35—Late News
10:45—Potpourri
11:00—Late Show

WDSU - TV

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15—
6:00—Esso Reporter
6:15—World of Sports
6:30—Eddie Fisher
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Blondie
7:30—Life of Riley
8:00—On Trial
8:30—The Big Story
9:00—Cavalcade of Sports
9:45—The Leon Kelner Show
10:00—Highway Patrol
10:30—Luzianne Patio Playhouse
11:00—The World Tonight
11:20—The Late Show
12:45—Nitecap News & Sports Results
12:50—Prayer For Peace

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16—
6:00—Golden Playhouse
6:30—People Are Funny
7:00—Perry Como
8:00—Caesar's Hour
9:00—George Gobel
9:30—I Search For Adventure
10:00—I Led Three Lives
10:30—Western Marshall
11:00—The World Tonight
11:20—The Late Show
12:45—Nitecap News & Sports Results
12:50—Prayer For Peace

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17—
6:00—Tales of the 77th Bengal Lancers
6:30—Circus Boy
7:00—Steve Allen
8:00—Television Playhouse
9:00—Loretta Young Show
9:30—O. Henry Playhouse
10:00—Ozzie & Harriet
10:30—Navy Log
11:00—The World Tonight
11:20—The Late Show
12:45—Nitecap News & Sports Results
12:50—Prayer for Peace

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18—
6:00—Esso Reporter
6:15—World of Sports & Weatherman
6:30—John Gary
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Producer5s Showcase
8:30—Robert Montgomery Presents
9:30—Man Called X
10:00—Science Fiction Theatre
10:30—Playhouse of Stars
11:00—The World Tonight
11:20—The Late Show
12:45—Nitecap News & Sports Results
12:50—Prayer For Peace

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19—
6:00—Esso Reporter

Central Battery Company

6:15—World of Sports & Weatherman
6:30—Jonathan Winters
6:45—NBC News
7:00—The Big Surprise
7:30—Noah's Ark
8:00—Pane Wyman Show
8:30—Circle Theatre
9:30—The Count of Monte Cristo
10:00—Celebrity Playhouse
10:30—Studio 57
11:00—The World Tonight
11:20—The Late Show
12:45—Nitecap News & Sports Results
12:50—Prayer for Peace

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20—
6:00—Esso Reporter
6:15—World of Sports & Weatherman
6:30—Eddie Fisher
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Adventure of Hiram Holliday
7:30—Father Knows Best
8:00—Kraft Theatre
9:00—This Is Your Life
9:30—San Francisco Beat
10:00—Douglas Fairbanks Presents
10:30—Dr. Hudson's Secret Journal
11:00—The World Tonight
11:20—The Late Show
12:45—Nitecap News & Sports Results
12:50—Prayer for Peace

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21—
6:00—Esso Reporter
6:15—World of Sports & Weatherman
6:30—Dinah Shore
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Groucho Marx
7:30—Dragnet
8:00—People Choices'
8:30—The Ford Show
9:00—Lux Video Theatre
10:00—Stage 7
10:30—I Spy
11:00—The World Tonight
11:20—The Late Show
12:45—Nitecap News & Sports Results
12:50—Prayer for Peace

WDAM
CHANNEL 9

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15—
6:00—News and Weather
6:15—Sports Today
6:30—An American Adventure
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Dangerous Assignment
7:30—The Life of Riley
8:00—Crunch and Des
8:30—Captured
9:00—Cavalcade of Sports
9:50—Red Barber's Corner
10:00—The Late News
10:05—The Late Show

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16—
6:30—Jimmy Swan Show
7:00—Perry Como Show
8:00—Sid Caesar's Hour
9:00—George Gobel Show
9:30—The American Legend
10:00—The Late News
10:05—The Late Show

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17—
5:00—Meet The Press
5:30—Sunday Playhouse
7:00—Steve Allen Show
8:00—Highway Patrol
8:30—Million Dollar Premiere
10:00—The Late News

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18—
6:00—News and Weather
6:15—Sports Today
6:30—Nat 'King' Cole Show
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Sir Lancelot
7:30—Stanley
8:00—New Orleans Police Dept.
8:30—My Little Margie
9:00—Lawrence Welk's Show
10:00—The Late News
10:05—The Late Show

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19—
6:00—News and Weather
6:15—The Movie Museum
6:30—Just Friends
6:45—NBC News
7:00—The Big Surprise
7:30—Science Fiction Theatre
8:00—Star Performance
8:30—Man Called X
9:00—Police Call
9:30—Hold That Note
10:00—The Late News
10:05—The Late Show

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20—
6:00—News and Weather
6:15—Sports Today
6:30—Just Friends
6:45—NBC News

WLBT
Channel 3 — Jackson

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15—
6:00—WLBT News
6:10—WLBT Weathervane
6:15—WLBT Sports
6:25—Eyes on Mississippi
6:30—Eddie Fisher
6:45—NBC News
7:00—The Life of Riley
7:30—Walter Winchell Show
8:00—Badge 714
8:30—The Country Show
9:00—Cavalcade of Sports
9:45—Red Barber's Corner
10:00—Ted Mack Amateur Hour
11:00—WLBT News
11:10—WLBT Weathervane
11:15—Bill Pennell
11:20—Late Movie

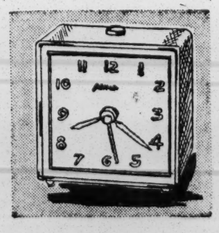
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16—
6:00—Annie Oakley
6:30—People Are Funny
7:00—Perry Como Show
8:00—Caesar's Hour
9:00—George Gobel Show
9:30—Your Hit Parade
10:00—Chevy Show
11:00—Eddie Arnold
11:30—Texas Rasslin'

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17—
6:00—77th Bengal Lancers
6:30—Circus Boy
7:00—Steve Allen Show
8:00—Alcoa Hour
9:00—Loretta Young
9:30—Lawrence Welk Top Tunes and New Talent
10:30—WLBT Weathervane
10:35—WLBT News
10:45—Bill Pennell
10:50—Late Movie

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18—
6:00—WLBT News
6:10—WLBT Weathervane
6:15—WLBT Sports
6:25—Reporter's Notebook
6:30—TBA
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Sir Lancelot
7:30—Stanley
8:00—Can Do
8:30—Robt. Montgomery Presents
9:30—The Tracer
10:00—Break the $250,000 Bank
10:30—The Pendulum
11:00—Beauty Hints
11:15—WLBT NEWS
11:25—WLBT Weathervane
11:30—Bill Pennell
11:35—Late Movie

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19—
6:00—WLBT News
6:10—WLBT Weathervane
6:15—WLBT Sports
6:25—Do You Know Why
6:30—Jonathan Winters
6:45—NBC News
7:00—$100,000 Big Surprise
7:30—Noah's Ark
8:00Jane Wyman Show
8:30—Kaiser Aluminum Hour

Wake Up To A Bright Tomorrow . . .



. . . WITH A SAVINGS PROGRAM HERE

9:30—Stage 7
10:00—Touchdown
10:30—Overseas Adventure
11:00—WLBT News
11:10—WLBT Weather
11:15—Bill Pennell
11:20—Late Movie

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20—
6:00—WLBT News
6:10—WLBT Weathervane
6:15—WLBT Sports
6:25—Do You Know Why
6:30—Eddie Fisher
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Dr. Hudson's Secret Journal
7:30—Father Knows Best
8:00—Kraft Television Theatre
9:00—This Is Your Life
9:30—My Little Margie
10:00—Twenty-One
10:30—Hiram Holliday
11:00—WLBT News
11:10—WLBT Weathervane
11:15—Bill Pennell
11:20—Late Movie

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21—
6:00—WLBT News
6:10—WLBT Weathervane
6:15—WLBT Sports
6:25—Do You Know Why
6:30—Report To The People
9:00—Project 20— "The Jazz Age"
10:00—Studio 57
10:30—Golden Theatre
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Groucho Marx
7:30—Dragnet
11:00—WLBT News
8:00—Jeoples' Croice
8:30—Ernie Ford Show

Nature . . .

much greater frequency in recent years.

Solution

While man may be attacked by a mad fox or a mad rat, squirrel or any other rabid animal, he and his farm animals are in greatest danger from dogs. From this point of view, the dog is not man's best friend. Since 1938, there have been 146,627 cases of rabies reported to the USDA. Of this number 113,484 cases were dogs. This leaves about 31,000 cases among all other animals reported.

Those who work with this problem think it should be attacked on a national basis. Since dogs travel extensively, it is possible for one dog to spread rabies through several states on one trip. Either the federal government should undertake it or the 48 states should cooperate in an unified effort to control rabies. Immunize all dogs.

The control of rabies is possible. It has been done in Germany. That country is reported to be entirely free of the dreaded killer now. Other countries cna do as

Big Producer

Saskatoon —Saskatchewan led all other provinces and territories in muskrat production in Canada last year with trappers pelting 1,951,800 animals, a provincial record. Harold Read, northern game supervisor here, said the pelts brought $2,127,462.

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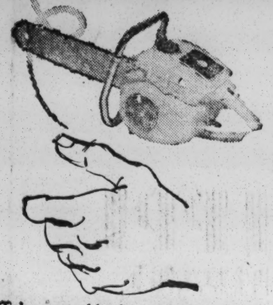

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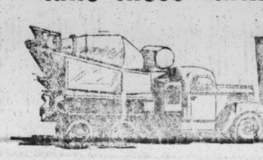

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10:30—Western Marshal
11:00—The World Tonight
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12:45—Nitecap News & Sports Results
12:50—Prayer For Peace
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17—
6:00—Tales of the 77th Bengal Lancers
6:30—Circus Boy
7:00—Steve Allen
8:00—Television Playhouse
9:00—Loretta Young Show
9:30—O. Henry Playhouse
10:00—Ozzie & Harriet
10:30—Navy Log
11:00—The World Tonight
11:20—The Late Show
12:45—Nitecap News & Sports Results
12:50—Prayer for Peace
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18—
6:00—Esso Reporter
6:15—World of Sports & Weatherman
6:30—John Gary
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Producer5s Showcase
8:30—Robert Montgomery Presents
9:30—Man Called X
10:00—Science Fiction Theatre
10:30—Playhouse of Stars
11:00—The World Tonight
11:20—The Late Show
12:45—Nitecap News & Sports Results
12:50—Prayer For Peace
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19—
6:00—Esso Reporter

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7:00—Perry Como Show
8:00—Sid Caesar's Hour
9:00—George Gobel Show
9:30—The American Legend
10:00—The Late News
10:05—The Late Show
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17—
5:00—Meet The Press
5:30—Sunday Playhouse
7:00—Steve Allen Show
8:00—Highway Patrol
8:30—Million Dollar Premiere
10:00—The Late News
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18—
6:00—News and Weather
6:15—Sports Today
6:30—Nat 'King' Cole Show
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Sir Lancelot
7:30—Stanley
8:00—New Orleans Police Dept.
8:30—My Little Margie
9:00—Lawrence Welk's Show
10:00—The Late News
10:05—The Late Show
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19—
6:00—News and Weather
6:15—The Movie Museum
6:30—Just Friends
6:45—NBC News
7:00—The Big Surprise
7:30—Science Fiction Theatre
8:00—Star Performance
8:30—Man Called X
9:00—Police Call
9:30—Hold That Note
10:00—The Late News
10:05—The Late Show
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20—
6:00—News and Weather
6:15—Sports Today
6:30—Just Friends
6:45—NBC News
7:00—Gale Smith
7:30—Jane Dean
8:00—Wrestling From Hollywood
9:00—Western Marshal
9:30—Sherlock Holmes
10:00—The Late News
10:05—The Late Show
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21—
6:00—News and Weather
6:15—The Movie Museum
6:30—Dinah Shore Show
6:45—NBC News
7:00—The Star and the Story
7:30—Dragnet
8:00—The Great Gildersleeve
8:30—Mr. District Attorney
9:00—Eddy Arnold Time
9:30—Mystery Theatre
10:00—The Late News
10:05—Lawrence Welk's Top Tunes and New Talent

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6:15—WLBT Sports
6:25—Do You Know Why
6:30—Jonathan Winters
6:45—NBC News
7:00—$100,000 Big Surprise
7:30—Noan's Ark
8:00Jane Wyman Show
8:30—Kaiser Aluminum Hour

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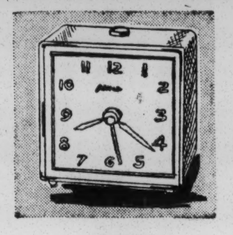

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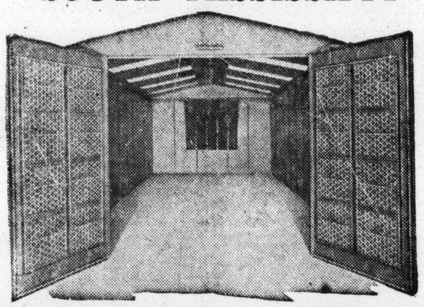

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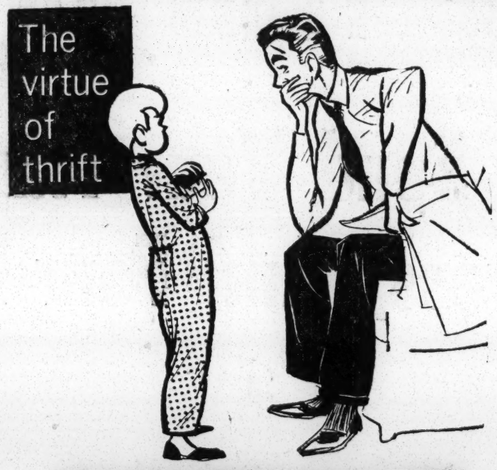

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Services begin with Sunday School at 9:45 a.m., Bill Barlow, Supt. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. by Rev. Justin Garrett, pastor. Baptist Training Union meets at 6:15 p.m. Mid-week Prayer meeting is held at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday. GA's meet after school on Mondays, and RA's meet before prayer meeting on Wednesdays. Song services are under the direction of O. U. Barlow, Mrs. Jack Fikes, pianist.

Church nursery open at all services.

PETAL METHODIST CHURCH, MAIN STREET, PETAL

Services begin with Sunday School at 9:45 a.m., W. C. Mathis, Superintendent.

Rev. J. P. Payne, Pastor, preaches at 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

WSCS meets at 2:00 p.m. on Mondays.

Mid-Week Prayer Meeting is held at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesdays. Choir practice follows prayer meeting.

Song services are under the direction of Mrs. B. L. Coulter; Mrs. D. H. Halliwell, Sr., Organist.

The public is cordially invited to attend. The nursery is open at all services.

GREEN'S CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH. OLD RICHTON ROAD, PETAL

Services begin at 9:45 a.m. with Sunday School, Robert Powell, Supt.

Q. C. Barrett, Pastor, preaches at 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

Prayer Meeting is 7:00 p.m. on Wednesdays . . . following prayer meeting all organizations meet . . . YWA's, GA's, RA's, WMU, Brotherhood, and Sunbeams.

Song services are under the direction of W. C. Rainey, Jr.; pianist is Miss Polly Morgan.

The public is extended a cordial invitation to attend services. Nursery is open at all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CENTRAL AVENUE, PETAL

Services begin with Sunday School at 9:45 a.m. Henry Hardy, Supt.

Rev. W. A. Richardson, Pastor, preaches at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Baptist Training Union meets at 6:30 p.m. Sundays.

Mid-Week Prayer meeting is held at 7:00 p.m. Wednesdays.

Song services are under the direction of Mr. Ford Parker; Mrs. J. M. Van Devender, pianist.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

Nursery is open at all services.

PETAL-HARVEY BAPTIST CHURCH,

Services will begin with Sunday School at 9:45 a.m., Pat Rogers, Supt.

Rev. Sam W. Waggener, Pastor, preaches at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Training Union meets at 6:45 p.m., C. E. Richardson, Director.

Mid-Week Prayer meeting is held at 7:30 pm. Wednesdays at Richton Road and Harvey Mission prayer meeting is held 7:30 p.m. Thursdays.

Song services are under the direction of Mr. Charles Caulkin; Mrs. W. H. Clearman, Organist, and Mrs. Mazie Nell Smith, pianist.

The public is cordially invited to attend; the nursery is open at all services.

PETAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MAIN STREET, PETAL

Services begin at 10:00 a.m. with Sunday School, H. L. Norsworthy, Supt.

Evangelist Howard S. Williams preaches at 11.00 a.m.

Bible Class meets Sunday from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. Choir practice is held Wednesday nights at 7:30.

Song services are under the direction of Mrs. D. L. Priest; pianist is Miss Bernice Norsworthy.

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